



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention which has been in session in New York, for nearly four weeks will adjourn this evening. Most of the session yesterday was consumed in discussion upon the new Lectionary for Lent which is in course of preparation. A message was made public from the House of Bishops expressing gratification at the growing bond of sympathy between the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country and the Russo-Greek Church. The Convention agreed to license the division of Morning Prayer, the Litany and the Communion into three services whenever so desired, but refused to agree to the appointment of a Commission to revise the rubrics and report to the Convention in 1877. Dr. Adams, of New Orleans, was confirmed as Missionary Bishop of Arizona and New Mexico. The committee of conference to whom was referred the matter of a new lectionary, reported an amendment to the eighth article of the constitution, which was adopted, giving the Convention power to amend the lectionary from time to time. The committee was continued until the next General Convention. The committee on canons to whom was referred the matter of disputes between congregations and their ministers, reported in favor of establishing a board of arbitration to inquire into the existing differences, and submit its decision to the congregations which, if they should not agree to, the congregations should be withdrawn from representation in the convention.

The romantic story of the Cincinnati Commercial concerning the arrest in St. Louis and hurrying off to Europe of the young secretary of Von Arnim, who was represented to have fled to this country with some of the documents that Bismarck has such urgent need for, and consented to return when his chief called him back, and which was told with great circumstantiality yesterday, turns out to be a romance, the German Legation at Washington denying any knowledge of the arrest.

The election in Louisiana passed off quietly yesterday. A heavy vote was polled, but no reports of disturbances came from any quarter. New Orleans dispatches up to midnight give no positive indication of how the State has gone. Both parties claim to have a majority on the State ticket. The Democrats certainly gain two Congressmen, probably three. The present delegation in the House of Representatives consists of six Republicans.

Mr. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, recommends that the interest of a portion or the whole proceeds arising from the sale of public lands, be divided annually between the people of the several States and Territories, under the supervision of Congress, for the maintenance of schools for universal education. This would be a step toward compulsory education and the establishment of mixed schools, which will kill the whole system.

The Washington Republican admits that the Radical party is disorganized and tries to throw the blame of such disorganization on the newspapers of the party. It says: "While they have supported, either openly or indirectly, the men who are responsible for the failure of the party to do its duty, they have pronounced most unmeasured opposition to the party at large on account of those failures."

President Grant has sent a congratulatory letter to the Czar of Russia on the marriage of the Grand Duke, Vladimir Alexandrovich, to the Princess Marie Alexandrine, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The epistle was an answer to a letter from the Czar announcing the marriage.

Fires have been in progress on the mountains along the Potomac for nearly a week past. At Cumberland the mountains are burning on both sides of the town. These fires have probably something to do with the hazy, smoky atmosphere which has prevailed of late.

The Spanish Government proposes to get rid of the Carlist prisoners, they have taken by deporting them to Cuba to fight the insurgents there, taking in exchange for them the Republican troops held as prisoners by the Carlists.

The Court of Appeals of New York has decided that a broker discounting the salary of a public officer in anticipation of its payment, and receiving an assignment of the salary (the assignor promising to collect and pay it over), cannot recover it.

The average number of gallons of water supplied to London daily during last month from the Thames was 72,432,232, and from other sources 55,217,543, making a total average daily supply of 127,649,776.

The celebrated Stevens battery, built at Hoken, N. J., by the late Edwin A. Stevens, is to be sold for old iron, at public auction, in Trenton to-day. The battery cost one million dollars.

Cincinnati dispatches report the fires in Ohio and Indiana still spreading, and a letter from Fort Monroe states that the forests in the Dismal Swamp are on fire.

The First National Bank of Salt Lake City, which recently suspended, will soon resume payment and business.

The rabbits are eating what grain the grasshoppers left in Oregon. What a pity some of our "guanoers" don't emigrate.

St. Louis papers charge that a railroad combination has been formed against that city, and in favor of Chicago.

The project of restricting the product of manufactured lumber the coming season has been abandoned by the National Association of Lumbermen.

A London telegram announces that the direct Atlantic cable has been recovered in perfect condition.

The coinage of the United States Mint for the past year is greater than for any year since 1852.

The cheese made in Canada this year will closely approach \$5,000,000 in value.

The public debt statement for October, just issued, shows a reduction of \$681,434.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of some Times."

Washington dispatches give some interesting figures of the work of the Postoffice Department. In the eighty-seven cities, having over twenty thousand inhabitants each, that are privileged to the free delivery system, more than two hundred and eleven million letters, twenty million postal cards and a half million newspapers were delivered. This branch of the postal service pays for itself and leaves a surplus to be applied to the general expenses of the Department.

The steamer Lottie Bernard, of Duluth, foundered on Lake Superior on Thursday last during a fearful gale. There were fifteen persons on board, including one passenger, Willie Blackhard. The latter and one of the deck hands were drowned by the upsetting of a boat. The remaining thirteen succeeded in launching a yawl, and after untold privations reached shore. One died while going to an Indian settlement inland.

The U. S. Supreme Court is now engaged in the trial of the case of the State of Maryland vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon the issue of which depends whether the Company shall pay in gold or currency the interest on a loan from the State. This suit has been through all the lower Courts, with varying results, and the final tribunal is now to pass upon the question involved.

Commissioner Eaton's annual report on education shows that there is a lamentably large number of children in this country who do not attend school. His estimate is that there are 10,228,900 boys and girls between six and sixteen years of age in the United States, and there are more than a million and a half of those who are entirely destitute of educational advantages.

Information was received in Louisville yesterday of the death of Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, U. S. Minister at Ecuador, which occurred at Quito on the 11th ultimo. Mr. Wing had been in bad health for some time past, and several months since resigned his position, but was unable to start on his journey home. He was only thirty years of age at the time of his death.

The Boston Board of Trade have adopted resolutions in favor of Congress making large appropriations for the extension of the Signal Service, and the providing of better facilities for its observations and work in general, so that storm signals may be displayed from every harbor of any importance, and at every cape and headland.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. has sustained the decision of the Circuit Court for the Maryland District, that in ascertaining the amount of a State officer's income, for the purpose of collecting the income tax, the assessor shall not include salary and fees received under State laws in the discharge of his duties.

Advices from Panama to the 24th of October state that there were symptoms of a revolution in that city. There is much alarm and excitement, but no violence had occurred at that date. The United States flagship Richmond and the British flagship Repulse were in the harbor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption five millions more of the 5-20 bonds of 1862. The Secretary cannot redeem any more of those bonds unless further subscriptions to the five per cent. loan are made, of which there is not a flattering prospect at present.

To-day is a legal holiday throughout New York State. The banks, stock, gold produce and cotton exchanges, postoffices and custom-house will be open until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The citizens of Russell, Ky., turned out en masse Sunday night, and fought away, from their town, the fire which is raging in the woods for thirty miles in the vicinity.

At Waquoana, Passaic county, N. J., Sarah Crook, a married woman, aged 25, shot and killed James Luke, aged 65, who was annoying her with offensive attentions.

Captain R. K. Breeze has been relieved as Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and will be succeeded by Commander Edward Terry.

The schooner Corolla C., from Baltimore, was seized at Holland's Island on Thursday last, for alleged violation of the Maryland Oyster law.

D'Elise Eogram, the Bonapartist candidate in Pas de Calais for Deputy in the French Assembly, has been chosen by a decided majority.

The Philadelphia glass works of Thomas J. Cook, York and Thomson streets, were burned yesterday. Loss \$30,000; insured for \$5,000.

It is very dry in Southern Alabama. No rain has fallen for six weeks.

At Mobile, yesterday, there was a killing frost and ice, and a heavy frost at Pensacola.

TWO WRINKLES—Very often a screw hole gets so worn that the screw will not stay in. Where glue is handy, the regular carpenter makes the hole larger and glues in a large plug, making a nest for an ordinary new hole. But this is not always the case, and people without tools, and in an emergency, often have to fix the thing at once. Generally leather is used, but this is so hard that it does not hold well. The best of all things is to cut narrow strips of cork, and fill the hole completely. Then force the screw in. This will make as tight a job as it driven into an entirely new hole.

Another hint of a similar character may be useful. One often desires to put a staple into a block of stone. The hole is made, the staple inserted, and lead melted and run in. But unless the hole is made with the bottom larger than the top, the lead will, in time, work out, if there is much jar or side strain on the iron. Besides, the lead itself is liable to some compression, which admits of looseness, especially after being subjected to very hot fires. A much better article is sulphur. If this is melted and poured in around the staple instead of lead, it makes a much more durable job. Besides, it is often more easy to procure sulphur than lead, as every store keeps it that deals in general utilities.—London Letter to Graphic.

NELLIE GRANT is going home in January, of course. I suppose that an interesting event may be expected about that time, and the young wife would naturally wish to be with her mother at such a season. Moreover, a boy born out of the United States cannot be President, and it is well to look forward to even distant eventualities.—London Letter to Graphic.

The Late Bishop Payne.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WESTMORELAND, VA., Oct. 31.—Our entire community was greatly shocked by the sudden death of Bishop John Payne, announced some days ago in your paper. It was hardly in place for your correspondent to write the eulogy of such a man, but there is so much of heartfelt grief at his untimely demise, and our loss is so keenly felt that a letter on any other subject would seem out of place. This loss touches all our hearts. Bishop Payne was not a great man in the sense in which we ordinarily understand these words, but his goodness, his purity and saintliness were something rare indeed. But his great characteristic was in his being a worker. In this he had few equals. None but those who knew the sacrifices he made here, the privations he underwent, the thoughtfulness he displayed, can realize the energy that possessed him, and that made his life what it was—a blessing to all around. If his character could be better expressed in one way than another it would be that he had a genius for work. He was unceasing in his efforts for the good of those around him, especially the poor, the ignorant, and the depraved; going among them, preaching and visiting, and ministering to their temporal as well as spiritual wants. The result of these labors has been most marked and visible not only in the improved morals, but in the amended physical condition and surroundings of these poor people, who have truly lost their best earthly friend, for he cared for their bodies as well as their souls. At the time of his death he had in addition to the regular work of his parish, undertaken to build two other churches, one of which the workmen were to have commenced operations the week after his death. The other was to have cost, I understand, some \$10,000. His funeral was the largest that has ever been seen in this community. Many hundreds were unable to obtain entrance into the church at Oak Grove, where the funeral services were celebrated by Rev. Messrs. Maguire and Tucker. It was truly a time of mourning, to old and young. Especially these last were sad, for the Sunday School here was his favorite field of work, and the youth of the neighborhood were greatly attached to him. He was buried at Cavallo, his residence, which he had lately erected, and which with his usual energy and taste he had greatly adorned.

The finest and largest assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods generally.

AT DEALER'S.

"THE" Fashionable Clothier, 89 King st.

THE APOTHECARY'S OATH.—The Medical and Surgical Reporter has unearthed a singular bit of medieval curbing architecture. Says that journal: "Who is the guardian saint of the apothecaries we do not know, but somebody has disinterred an ancient oath, which formerly had to be taken by every French pharmacist."

It runs thus: "I take to witness, before all, God, the Creator of the universe, in three persons, that during the whole of my life I will observe that which follows:

"I will live and die in the Christian faith. I will honor my parents. I will honor the physicians and masters under whom I have studied. I never will say anything that shall be injurious to the seniors or our order to others. I will adorn with my best the dignity of the art; and I will not reveal its secrets. I will do nothing imprudent nor through hope of gain. In acute sickness I will not give purgatives without the order of the physician. I will keep the secrets of the patients. I will administer no poison, neither will I allow it to be administered even to my enemies. I will never substitute one remedy for another without their knowledge. I will discourage the fatal practice of empirics. I will refuse to no person my legitimate assistance. I will not keep in my pharmacy state or badly prepared medicines."

"In making and observing these rules, may God assist me. Amen, said it."

That is not such an antiquated oath, but that we should like to see it revived and respected.

LYNCHED.—Gibson's, a small mining village in Pennsylvania, was recently the scene of a beastly outrage, viz: the violation of a respectable girl, a Miss Davis, thirteen years of age, by a dissipated fellow named Martin Groves, thirty-five years of age. The crime was committed on the margin of woods near the town, while the girl was proceeding on an errand for her mother. Groves was lying in ambush at the time and suddenly assaulted his victim. When the story was made known throughout the village the greatest excitement prevailed. A crowd of twenty-five men gathered and decided upon seeking out Groves and giving him summary justice. They proceeded in a body up the mountain near the town, and captured him in the woods. They then took him down into a deep depression between two of the lofty hills. In that lonely vale, by the light of the moon struggling through a heavy mist, the infuriated miners executed the sentence they pronounced against him, which was that he should die.

His eyes were bandaged and his hands bound behind him, and then he was hanged to the limb of a rotten tree and left there until he was dead. He was afterwards buried near the bar where he had lived for years. The outrage on the Davis girl was not Groves' first crime of that nature. The commission of three similar outrages was laid at his door by general belief, which had made him a terror to all women and children.

Good Business Suits, very cheap.

AT DEALER'S.

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SNAKES AGAIN.—Think of a man shoveling snakes out of his house. Mr. Edward Asher lives in Union Grove, Minnesota. His dwelling was an old one. The first night he slept in it he made an unpleasant discovery. It is said that snakes sleep at night. His snakes did not. They crawled by dozens across the floor. In the morning Mr. Asher used to get up, shake the reptiles out of his clothes, grasp a pitchfork, and pitch the slimy snakes out of doors. It was no uncommon thing to slaughter half a dozen in the morning. The second and third days were worse than the first. At breakfast one morning, Mr. Asher felt something crawling up his leg, and glancing downward found a beautiful little striped fellow working his way up in the world. Another time he found a three foot fellow in his overcoat pocket. The nuisance became intolerable. The house was old, and the mortar had given way in many places, and in the evening no sooner was the lamp lighted, than a serenade of hisses would begin, and nearly every one of the holes would be ornamented with a snake's head. At the end of the fourth day, Mr. Asher grasped his shovel and went to the banking of the house, a mass of straw and dirt that had not been moved for several years, and here were their snake-ships in all their glory. It was a perfect massacre, for in that banking he found and killed an even hundred garter snakes. Thirty were found in one nest.

CURIOUS CASE.—A Dr. Henry De Gruyter is imprisoned in the Convent, Ky., jail for a debt which he insists he does not owe. Numerous friends have offered to pay the amount, but, like Mr. Pickwick, he proudly persists in making a martyr of himself, and is serving out the term of his imprisonment—albeit, his wife is now bedridden at home, and we are assured in a hourly need of his services. Dr. De Gruyter is, however, putting his time to good account. Sunday afternoon he treated his fellow-prisoners to a temperance lecture, at the conclusion of which the pledge was circulated, and was signed by all his involuntary fellow-boarders except one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How to MAKE MISCHIEF.—Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves a long time ago. Therefore do not relax your efforts to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—he is suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing, some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies may have got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such particulars, though it may not benefit yourself particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in the heavens for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth; it would be too much for this mundane sphere.

If, after all your watchful care, you cannot see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment you lost sight of them—throw hints that they are no better than they ought to be, and then in good pasture at night. The next morning, after getting under way, I found the sheep very hard to drive; they wanted to lie down under every shade, and I labored hard all day, and only made seven or eight miles on the journey; and this was my experience for three or four days. I began at last to reflect as to the cause of the sheep driving so badly, and it occurred to me that the reason was, they had filled themselves during the night, and wanted to lie down and chew their cud, instead of travelling on a full stomach. I resolved to change my tactics at the next stopping place. Accordingly, when night came, instead of turning them into a pasture field as heretofore, I put them into a nice clean barn yard, and let them rest all night instead of eating. The result was that next morning when I turned them on the road I had to get before them to restrain them. I found it necessary to use a long pole to keep them back, so marvelous was the change, and so impetuous was their anxiety to push ahead. The reason for this change was simply owing to the fact that the sheep had had a good night's rest, and were fresh and hungry.

Fine India Rubber Umbrellas, the only genuine waterproof that are made.

AT DEALER'S.

TOOTHACHE.—The researches made by Dr. Sillio, one of the most experienced of European dentists, have led to the opinion that common or acute toothache proceeds from causes but little considered or understood. In the centre of every tooth, he says, there is a cavity corresponding in shape to the tooth itself, and into this cavity passes through a minute aperture at the end of each root, a branch of a nerve, an artery, and a vein; and when, either by mechanical injury or decay this cavity becomes exposed to the air's action the blood thickens or coagulates to an extent beyond the capacity of the vein to remove in the natural way, inflammation ensues and pain commences, at first slight; more blood is pumped in at every pulse of the heart, through the branch of the artery, and the hard material of which the tooth is formed being unyielding, a pressure is set up on the walls of the cavity and its contents, including the nerve. The pressure is increased at every pulse with great pressure, causing intense and hourly increasing pain—commonly known as acute toothache. Another very general but less painful kind is that arising from inflammation of the root and socket.

THE CAP THAT FITS.—A temperance story, good because it was strictly true, was told us a few days ago. As the mayor of a city in a neighboring State was walking one day with a highly respected friend; whose habits were generally correct but sometimes a little too convivial, they were met by a drunken man; when this friend turned to the mayor, saying: "If I thought I should ever make such a fool of myself as that man does, I would never taste a drop of liquor as long as I live." A curious expression on the face of the mayor caught his eye, and awakened his curiosity, which his honor at first refused to gratify. But after being repeatedly urged, and finally having his promise put to the test, the mayor said to him: "My good friend, I was thinking of the time when I walked with the party at 8—s, some time ago, I was your sweetheart, insatiable upon continually hugging and kissing me in the street!" That gentleman has never since tasted a drop of ardent spirit, and probably never will. Point the moral young man.—Portsmouth Journal.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I find there is no such thing as stopping the irresponsible Board of Public Works, and the irresponsible Committee on Streets from devastating and ruining the property of people who have built their houses according to lines given by the City Surveyor. They have now commenced the spoliation of property on Prince street, between Water, or Lee street, so-called, and Union. They have torn up the curbstone and raised the grade of Prince street about eighteen inches, thereby destroying property on the south side of said street. Several of the houses, at great expense to the owners, had pipes laid to drain the cellars; all is ruined or rendered useless by the workmen of the "power that be." One citizen will have two steps downward, in order to get into his house, the adjoining property will be ruined in the same way. Tell me any man of the so-called Board of Public Works, or any other man, the necessity for the new grade on Prince street. When they commence on the other side of Prince street the property of Mrs. Burns, Vaccari and Markell will also be ruined—for what? Echo answers, for what? I think we will pull the poor feathers out of their wings before long.

TIEOPILLS.

All goods warranted as represented.

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COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 3.—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; offerings of 1578 bushels, with sales of white at 108 for fair, and mixed at 105, 110, 112, 115 and 120 for fair to prime, and 122 for choice. Corn is steady; offerings of 236 bushels, with sales of new mixed at 73, and old at 80 and 85. Small sales of Rye at 85.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 3. Sun rose..... 5 28 Moon rises..... 1 5 Sun sets..... 4 59 High water..... 00 00

ARRIVED. Schr A R Weeks, Georgetown, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. She has heretofore been reported as ground in the Potomac above the Long Bridge. Schr Mabel Thomas, Ally's Point, to American Coal Co.

PASSED UP. Schr Theo Dean, Florence Dean and Clara Ames, for Georgetown.

SAILED. Steamship New York, Philadelphia, by F A Reed. Steamer Pilot Bay, Curriamian, by F A Reed. Schr Eben Fisher, Jersey City, by American Coal Co.

MEMORANDA. Schr Anna Lyons, for this port, sailed from Windsor 21st ult. Schr Edward, for this port, sailed from Havre-de-Grace 31st ult. Schr Sunlight, hence, at Providence 31st ult.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrivals. Boats Thos Hassel, Fanny Estelle, Ed Mulvaney and J R Purcell, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.

OBITUARY.

GAZ WAY B. LAMAR.—The subject of this notice, lately deceased in this city, removed to Brooklyn from his native State of Georgia in 1845. He was known to the writer in his religious and social relations, during the six years following, as a member and ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was the pastor. Mr. L. often referred to the marvelously Providence by which he was saved from the wreck of the steamer Paluski on the southern coast, when several members of his family were lost. To this event, perhaps, his first impressions leading to his conversion were to be traced. But it was the faithful prayers and conversation of one of his slaves at that time, which chiefly resulted in leading him to Christ. He became a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church in Georgia; and his earnest and active devotion to the cause soon commended him to the Brooklyn church to bear a part in the eldership with such men as Geo. L. Sampson, James J. Soutter and others who were eminent in that capacity. Elders wives, too, in each of these instances, graced the Christian household and did efficient service in the church and neighborhood. Mrs. Lamar was Miss Harriet Cazenove, of Alexandria, a lady of rare attractions for intelligence and loveliness of character; well educated, crowned by the Divine grace, and radiating her gracious in all her living. Such husband and refined piety, and such enlarged and daily charity and liberality, it has seldom been the writer's privilege to meet. His poor of Brooklyn, within the reach of this Christian household, cannot forget their benefactors.

Five years after their uniting with the Brooklyn church, it became necessary to erect a new house of worship in a more central and quiet part of the city. Mr. Lamar took a leading part in the labor and burdens of this work, and subscribed liberally to the undertaking. And when, as is so often the case, there remained an incumbrance of debt, Mr. L., with generous liberality worthy of all praise, paid \$4,000 and took a title to the gallery pews which he wished to make entirely free to whosoever would occupy them.

Free worship, in the sense of pews without money or price was a favorite idea with him, and he was willing to tax himself for this great object. He was a zealous friend and supporter of our Board, especially of our Foreign Missionary Board. On one occasion his donation as the plate was passed around, was so large that the collector feared the donor had made a mistake. At a time when a fellow elder became seriously embarrassed in business, Mr. Lamar, with characteristic liberality, put his name and purse at his disposal. And the fact was related to the pastor by the befriended family as a most unexpected and overwhelming favor, to one who had no claim upon him other than of Christian friendship.

His attendance and service at the weekly prayer meeting were most exemplary, and the force of his character, and his steadfast and intelligent devotion to the church made him well-known and highly respected in religious circles. During these years to which we refer, he occupied positions of high commercial trust, and was held in just estimation as a Christian merchant. He continued to be a ruling elder in the same church about ten years after this period, and throughout his residence in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lamar, for a long time in delicate health, died in New York, in advance of him about fifteen years. And now he departs this life from the same city where he passed the most useful period of his history to which we have referred.—(N. Y. Observer.)

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